smenable without the consent of the Council of State, and he saddied the plaintiff with costs.

Beacon Hill has horrified loyal Boston. One of the conceilmen from that section, and not from the Cove, has convinced himself that the space between Tremout House and the Park Street Church is large ough for a court house, and that either the Granary Burying-ground or the King's Chapel Graveyard must be built up. This representative of Beacon Hull coolly argues that as these waste pieces of land are near the amon they are not needed as breathing-places, and the people whose ancestors have been buried can make no serious complaint," but may even "feel it a gain to have their relatives put where they can never be disturbed again." He has apparently forgotten that in the old Granary Burying-ground hes the dust of Bellingham and eight other colonial Governors, Peter Fan-Inglaim and eight offer colonial Governors, Peter Fan-chi, Paul Revere, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, and Frankhin's nother; while in the King's Chapel Graveyard were buried the Puritans from 1630 onward —Isaac Johnson, in the first year of the settlement, and after him Governor John Winthrop. If Boaton disturbs the isshes of its hecoic dead, it will deserve to have Fan-cuil Hall and the Old South struck by lightning, and Bunker Hill Monument awallowed up by an earthquake.

The words of three great men were in the mouths of three nations a fortuight ago, Mr. Gladstone's generous words in behalf of the United States have brought about his head a storm of abuse from the Con servative press of London. He is accused of giorifying the American Republic to the disparagement of his own counter and of abusing England simply because she re. cted the bribe of his Greenwich address and transferred its confidence to the present Prime Minister. Pall Mall concentrates its gail in this struging inquiry: "If a physician in attendance on a dying King saw that all hope were gone, and that, though age had not dimmed his eye or weakened his strength, the blow of a rival had ended his days and left his throne a prey to the stronger, what should we think of him if he hurried off to an inge the fact to the conqueror ?" France, meanwhile, has been hanging on the lips of Gambetta. The full report of his extremely injudicious speech at Romans has not yet reached New-York by foreign mail, but his pre-liminary address at Valence was nothing if not patriotic-On his tour through Southern France be has dropped a few pithy sentences in each town. At Lyons he greeted the Mayor with " Persevere in your present course, you are doing well." At Vienue he said, "You salute in us men of principle, for the country which has suffered so much from revolutions is now determined to have a true democracy." At St. Rambert be exclaimed, "I am happy to be with you. We are all children of the same, family, for we are all republicans, and we may shake hands without being introduced." When Andancette was reached, he said, "The enemies of the Republic are confounded. We hold its flag so high that none can assail it." In Germany Bismarck's speech on the Socialist Bill has been discussed everywhere. He denied emphatically that he had had any dealings with the Social Democrats for he did not consider as such his communications with Lassalle. The Counters Hatzteld saw him for the first Lassalle. The Countess Hatzfeld saw him for the first time in 1835 at the house of his father, and Lassalle had only spoken to him taree or four times altogether. Moreover, Lassalle had hi uself requested these interviews, and he had then found him imbued with National, nay, seen Monarchical principles, although it was the same to him whether the throne was occupied by a Hohenzollern dynasty or a Lassalle dynasty. This grim pleasantry was characteristic of the Chancellor. "Lassaile," came in the next breath, "was a man of considerable gifts both of mind and culture. I should be fortunate if I had a neighbor near my center possessed of equal acquirements. It is not true that the relations between myself and Lassalle were broken off. It hever energed my mind to have any wish to grant universal suffrage. I accepted it with reluctancess a Frankfort tradition."

THE DRAMA.

BOUQUETS AND BOMBSHELLS. Brilliant plays are, generally, a little wicked, and exemplary plays are, generally, a little dull. "Bou-quets and Bombshella"-produced last night at the Park Theatre-is a work of the latter class. Yet, not wholly so; for, in the last two of its four acts, several passages are lighted up with equivoke of language, and made cotertaining with cross-purposes and general mystification. These-combined with four elaborate and handsome sets of scenery, and combined, likewise, with a vigorous assumption of merriment on the part of several of the actors who are implicated in the performance-served last night to commend the work to a good-natured public acceptance. The theatre was well filled; and the assemblage evinced its frequent satisfaction in laughter and plaudits. Much of this result was due to the drollery of James Lewis. The genial nature of the topic of the play, and the spacious and picturesque Fort scene-which is its chief pictorial featureributed to the effect. Upon the piece itself it would be idle to bestow more than a passing word. It is as thin as a soap-bubble, without possessing either the airiness or the grace or the irridiscent color of that gossamer type of the fregule and the brautiful. It purports to come from the German, and its allatory movement and clumsy form are sufficient guarantees of the Teutonic origin. German youths have been known to derive exquisite mirth from tossing pretzels. Much this sort of thing is sometimes done in their humorous literature. It occurs in "Bouquets and Bombshells. The piece is conceived and written in that frivolous, farcical style which many contemporary writers appear to consider the style of comedy. The principal comic incident is an abortive attempt made by the heroof the piece to cut off, with an immense pair of shears, the ribbon from a lady's bouquet. This is Rip Van Winkie trying to wife's pouch-an incident sufficiently appropriate and serviceable in a rustic drama, but very much like horseplay when modified into an exploit in a ball-room. The scene is laid to England, but there is no attempt at depleting the manners of any place on carth. The chief person begins with being what is here known as " a squirt," and ends by turning out a sort of Lord Ipsden, John Mildmay and Don Felix rolled into one. There is much eavesdropping, to keep the siender action to movement. There is a drill scene, which recalls the military nomense in " struck Oil," and in a hundred old farces. The points are not only made in action, but immediately explained in words. There is much hiding of women, in different rooms, to clude an old coloner's observation and Mr. James Lewis has a drunken scene, and is shaken and pushed about, and generally dishevelled. George Clarke glides easily through the mazes of this heavy frolic, and once or twice utters a serious speech The idea of the piece is that a man may be superficially velatice and set serious and good at heart. This here, who sends bonquets to all the ladies, is heard of as a dueliist, for the protection of the honor of a lady to whom he is unknown; and, at last, he wins the heart of a bright widow. The details, only glauced at here, are seen to

does not mean "occurred." His farce, as we have said, considerably armised a patient audence. The performance was exceeding artificial, except in the case of Mr. Lewis, who gave it a fouch of real humor. PUBLIC OPINION.

be trivial. It is, in brief, a case of mere literary pic-

crust. There is no question of literature involved in the

to tell Mr. J. W. Snannon, however, that "transpired

The Democratic papers throughout the State Stand (Rep.) s that the melancholy days have come.- | Utica

Perhaps if Ben Butler had not stolen that Sam Tilden never would have thought of stealing books.-[Cincinnati Guzette (Rep.)

Tilden's enemies, by their hard-money resources in the New-York State Convention, on Thursday lutions in the New-York State Convention, on Tairsday last, just an end to that gentleman's Presidential hopes. John Kelix knew the way to get rid of Uncle Sammy.— [Casemnate Ecquitter (Dem.)

Is it not time that all the sons of Massa chusetts who love decency, law, dignity and order, and was reasest and cherralitie incircons of civilization as they have described through a score of generations, aboutle, join in a general rebate of Butler and his agra-tion noted. [Sew-Orleans Peaser or Butler and his agra-tion to the control of the c

GOOD FOR FILING.

At the coming election the anomaly will be At the coming election the atomaly will be seemed of a State t olet medicing only the county indicates, and excluding the only State nomines to be led for. Five hallots will be voted for in the several mices outside of New-York City, indorsed respective, "State," "Congress," Assembly," "Judiciary "d" Senool Commissioner," Although no State office are to be voted for this year upon the ballot insently city, district attorneys, superintential of the poor, coroners and justices of the sessions to be voted for on a hallot induced "State," such a tobe voted for on a hallot induced "State," such a od's-d" State," yet since by hiw the courty treasurers, sheriff, county clerks, district-attorneys, superintendents of the poor, coroners and justices of the sessions are to be voted for on a bailot indorsed "State," such a bailot must be used, the Legislature having failed to change the law. The name of the cannidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals will appear upon the ballot indorsed "Judiciary."

HOW MR. KELLY TALKED BEFORE THE CON-VENTION WAS HELD.

From a New York Letter to The Gineinman Enquirer.

"Tilden wanted to make a third party after "Tilden wanted to make a third party after he became Governor, and run for President as its nominee. On that I opposed him. After he lost the Presidence of the got control of Governor Robinson, himself a Republican State officers has John Bigolow. It was Tilden's object to keep these fellows on for another ferm, and stir up more scandais in the State to assist him to a renomination. Governor Robinson sent to me to ask my assistance in renominating these men—Bigelow, Fairchild, etc. I said I would not be able consistently to do it. Robinson then coiled us all 'damned Tammany thieves,' and did all the harm he could by his vetoes and influence to useful lexishation for the City of New-York. We were able, however, to defeat those men at Albany in 1877. Now," continued Mr. Kelly, "Tilden is hiding at Saraloga, and sending autograph letters and sums of money to editors and politicians through the State, eaving: 'We must sixed by Governor Ro means!' Of course he means to put Robinson forward with himself as the beneficiary. It is a part of his campagn for the Presidency, Heretofore they have kept us out of their conventions mutil they got them organizated. This year we propose, if we lake part at all, to have our influence in the organization. Robinson is angry enough to dismiss our heads of

departments on any loose charges. That is held over

CHIEF JUDGE CHURCH COMMENDS MR. DAN-FORTH.

As reported in a L-tter to The New-York Evening Post.

I have practised law a great deal with Mr. Danterth. He and I formerly met in court very frequently in the western part of the state. He is a man of wonderful vitality. I do not know of a lawyer who is capable of enduring so much labor. He seems never to get tired or to lag in his endeavor to go to the bottom of any case which he takes hold of. I have often wondered at his power of endurance, and have at times been almost environs of his perseverance and ability to concentrate his energy on any matter. I regard him as one of the abiest lawyers in the State, as be certainly is a gentleman and an upright citizen.

GENERAL EWING DEFINES HIMSELF.

From The Cincinnati Gazette.

I do not believe in metal money. I think Providence has caused us to stumble on the best money the world ever produced—Government money. I am not a resumptionless. I do believe, however, that the currency should not be a football, to be kicked hither and thither. I do not think that Congress should be constantly meddling with it; but I do not believe that to give to Congress the power to regulate the volume is a dangerous one. I would rather have it in Congress than with the banks. I agree with Mr. Schurz that the banks will not issue too much currency; the trouble is, they have not the power to issue enough for the necessities of trade. That was what caused former panies. I think a doilar, bearing on its lace the words, "I his is rece vable for all debts, public and private," with no promise to pay, is the best doilar that can be devised, provided its lessue is not fillimitable. The famil with former paper currencies—the assignates, the Continental money, the Confederate paper—was that the countries issuing them had no credit abroad, and, to secure necessaries of war, had to issue a boundless volume of the paper, which toen became worthless. We have fla money now—the nickel is flat for four and three-fourths cents, the sliver halt-dollar is flat for ten e-nis. The Government, even without a national delf, could issue this currency, for it could pay its employ és and the eventses, and the money would thus orrentate. In advocating a flat dollar like this, I speak only my own views. Many in my party differ with me, for it is not the "Ohlo nica."

FEVER ON THE PLANTATIONS.

THE PLAGUE SHOWS GREAT VIGOR. IT ATTACKS THE POPULATION OF TOWN AND COUNTRY

AFRUSH-THE MORTALITY NOT EXCESSIVE, HOW-EVER.

The special phase which the yellow fever is assuming now is an increase in the number of new cases, especially in the rural districts, near Port Gibson and other large towns. The fever appears to be of a mild type, for the percentage of deaths is small. In New-Orleans, yesterday, there were 71 deaths; in Memphis, 50; and in the South, as far as re ported, 151.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW CASES. ONE DAY'S RECORD IN NEW-ORLEANS SHOWS 367

NEW CASES-A SIMILAR COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT IN OTHER TOWNS.

New-Obleans, Oct. 1 .- Fifty-four deaths and 231 new cases were reported up to noon to-day. From noon to 6 p. m. there were seventeen deaths and 136 new cases. The total number of cases up to the present day is 9,752.

Reports at the Board of Health indicate an increase of yellow fever, and many cases are reported in which entire families heretofore exempt have been stricken down. One case is mentioned of a father and six children who were prostrated on Monday night. Dr. Martin, of the Monitor Canonicus, goes to Bilexi to-night. Governor Nicholls has issued a proclamation recommending that Wednesday, October 9, be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for deliverance from the

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1 .- Fifty deaths from yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. Of these 33 died within the corporation limits. Jacob Kohnberg, acting president of the Hebrew Hospital Association and an active member of the Howard Association, was taken down to-day at noon. His is a mild case. The weather is oppressively warm, and the fever continues spreading. Since last night among the deaths reported are those of Captain Nat S. Green and wife, and J. B. Weaver, agent of the Little Rock Railroad.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 1.-Dr. Vandeman. the Registrar, reports two deaths from yellow fever for the past twenty-lour hours. No new cases have been reported.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Oct. 1 .- Seven deaths have occurred within the last two days, and four new cases. Among those who died yesterday was C. G. Handy, a volunteer telegraph operator from New-Albany, Ind., who came here three weeks ago and worked nobly at his post night and day until stricken with fever. Dr. Joe H. Prewitt, who died to-day, was a prominent citizen who had worked bravely, battling with the epidemic until prostrated by the scourge.

PORT GIBSON, Miss., Oct. 1 .- The epidemic at this place has greatly abated. There are only a few cases in town, and only a few left to have the fever. The fever is spreading to an alarming extent in the country, and is forcing the refugees back to town as being a true place of safety. The number of cases here figures up to about 600, out of a remaining popula tion of 700. The deaths number 116. Among those lately recorded are Judge J. B. Thrasher and Dr. W. D. Sprott. A week ago it was thought that the discase had run its course, but the weather has since then been warm, the thermometer ranging all day at Sec. The Hon, G. W. Humphreys has thirty cases on 86°, The Hon, G. W. Humphreys has thirty cases on his place. His son Earl is among the sick. The family of Dau. B. Humphreys has been attacked.
HOLLY SPHINGS, Miss., Oct. 1.—There were eleven deaths and twenty-three new cases yesterday. Among the deaths are D. J. Oliver and Dr. W. O. McKirney, and among the new patients is Dr. John Ross, of Clarksville, Tenn., a surgeon in the United States Navy. Thysicians think the fever is on the decrease.

States Navy. Physicians think the fever is on the decrease.

Mississippi City, Miss., Oct. 1.—Colonel M. A. Carter, special Government agent, and Mrs. W. B. Brockett died here to-day of yellow fever.

WISONA, Miss., Oct. 1.—There was one new case, but no deaths to-day. The nights are cool.

SOUTHWEST PASS, La., Oct. 1.—One death is reported and one new case at Pilot Town.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 1.—Eighty-eight new cases and two deaths are reported.

HICKMAN, Ky., Oct. 1.—There were two deaths and five new cases of yellow fever to-day.

CINCINATI, Oct. 1.—Three cases of imported yellow fever have been discovered here—Mrs. Levinson, who came from Hickman, Ky., four days ago; a Mr. Egleauer, from Memphis, and a colored man, taken from an incoming train to the pest house. consideration of such a work. It may be worth while

DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON. MAILS BY THE SPECIAL SUPPLY BOAT DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI-THE THIRD MEMBER OF THE SPECIAL

COMMISSION. 1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG!

Washington, Oct. 1 .- Superintendent Terrell telegraphed from Atlanta to-day that Lieutenant Brenner was about to start for St. Louis to command of the sanitary boat to take supplies to the infected points south of Memphis. Lieutenant Breuner had offered to receive and de liver mails at points where the boat would land. Superintendent Terrell was instructed to forward all the mails for the points mentioned that he has on hand, if the

boat can carry them.

At a meeting of the Yellow Fever Relief Commission At a meeting of the Yellow Fever Relief Commission held to-day, telegrams were received from Brooklyn and Baltimore announcing that the relief associations in those cities had doubled their contributions for the bontlond of provisions to be sent deep the Mississippi, Brooklyn's first contribution was \$1,000, and that of Baltimore \$750. Other contributions were reported as rollows: Hartford, Coam, \$250; Oil Guy, Peim, \$200, and Wheeling, W. Va., \$700. In accordance with the suggestion of General Augur, two officers of the Army, who have volunteered for that purpose, "Mi go on the bout to issue the supplies.

Professor E. Lloyd Howard, of Baltimore, has accepted the position of third member and scuretary of the commission to Investigate the yellow fever epidemic. He is president of the Maryland State Board of Health, professor of chemistry and toxicology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and quaranthae physician at that port.

AID THROUGH NEW-YORK.

GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE AND OTHERS.

The Southern Relief Committee of the Cham ber of Commerce received yesterday gifts for the yellow fever fund amounting to \$1,506, making the total up to date, \$144,594 08. The committee sent to the Howard Assecution at Vicksburg \$1,000, and to the Hebrew Renevolent Association at Vicksburg \$250.

Mayor Ely received the following contributions yesterday : Rockaway Union Sunday-school, \$4 05 ; Dover, N. J. ballot-box, \$3 17; Estabrooke & Neagell, \$15; Captain Cherry, Eleventh Precinct, \$18 58; Captain Kennedy, Ninth Precinct, \$51 59; through The Trinters, \$35 65; fitteen operators of Midland Railroad, Captain Cherry. Eleventh Precinct, \$18 58; Captain Keunedy. Nature Precinct, \$51 59; through The Tunnus, \$35 65; fitteen operators of Midland Railroad, \$16; S. P. & Co., \$5; F. D., \$2; Associated er-New-York Turner Cadeis, \$10; Byron Dramatic and Social Union, \$160; N. A. dei Norte, \$10; German Apothecaries Society, \$76 50; Robert Schwend Chowder Club, \$5 50; through Captain Ontes, Fitst Precinct, \$144 38; Home Club, New-York City, \$18 70; total, \$556 62. The entire amount was sent to the Howard Association of Yicksburg.

Ripley Ropes, treasurer of the Brooklyn Yellow Fever

Relief Committee, received on Saturday contributions amounting to \$100. B.ooklyn has now given \$27,310 35. The Relief Committee of that city sent \$500 on Saturday to the President of the Howard Association at Vicksburg for the benefit of the neighboring towns.

THE TRIBUNE has received for the yellow fever sufferers: \$5.50 from the Ridgefield Park Sundayschool, through the superintendent; \$50 45, collection in Presbyterian Church of South Salem, N. Y., through Hoyt Brothers; \$13 50 from W. H. Barnes, Postmaster Chatham Village, N. Y., and \$1 from "A Friend." The money will be promptly sent through Mayor Ely.

J. Pierpont Morgan, treasurer of the couknowledges the receipt of the following:

knowledges the receipt of the following:

samuel B. Ruggles.

Mis. Ellea Ruggles Strong.

Edward Cakes, Stony Brook, L. I.

From members and friends of the Reformed Church,

Stayvesant Falls, N. Y. (through the Rev. M. Fowle).

By the keepers and surfmen of the Fourth Lifesaving

District (through John G. W. Havens, supt.).

Thirteenth Street Preadyterian Church, 2 sew York City,

(through B. S. Falmer, treas).

Through The Christian Intellisencer. Church of Galletin,

N. Y., by the Rev. D. W. B. Wyczoff, \$12 Z01, Church of

Hopewell, N. Y., by the Rev. Craham Taylor, \$16 Cit,

Church of Leenat Valley, L. L. \$231, Church of West

Ghent, N., \$201 S0, "samadian, Fishall, N. Y., \$10.

Church, N., \$201 S0, "samadian, Fishall, N. Y., \$10.

Church, Fairrield, N. J., by the Rev. Middleburg,

N. Y., \$23; Church, Howenburg, N. J., by the Rev. W.

B. Voorlieer, \$30 19, Flathout, Mission, L. L., \$10.

Church, North Branch, N. J., by the Rev. P. M. Doollt

Re, \$30; Third Church, St., Church, West Hempstead, N.

Y., by the Rev. W. T. Satesia, \$3, 80; Church of Spring

Valley, S. Church of Homodel, N. J., \$23 30 1, N. Y., \$20

Valley, S. Church of Homodel, N. J., \$23 10, N. Y., \$20

Church, Church, Glowed of English Neighborhood, N.

N. S. 20; Church of Homodel, N. J., \$2, \$20; Church of Spring

Valley, S. Church of Homodel, N. J., \$2, \$20; Church of Spring

Valley, S. Church of Homodel, N. J., \$20, \$20; Church of Fonda, N.

From "D. B. C.C.," cash.

Proceeds of a concert given by Cheral Union of Corning,
X.Y. through H. C. May, President Corning Choral
Union
Geo, Wells, one gold watch,
H. F. Alling, Newark, N. J.
icl and h. A. Tutte, Cutchogue, N. Y.

Processis of a concert given in St. Paul's Church, Pecks,
kill. N. V. by all the singers of the village (through
Geo, W. Robertson).

Geo. W. Robertson.
Chizons of Curtisvalle, Mass. (through H. M. Rustall).
Presbyterian Church, Hawley, Penth. (through Arthur Folson, bastor).
Congregational Unarch, Birmingham, Conn. (through J. D. Blewater, transacre).
Proceeds of guaratur performance at Scarsville, Westchester County, N. Y. Cassi (Birongh H. H. Cammann). Thirteenth Street (N. Y.) Fresbyterian Church Sabbath. Navai Office, balance of contributions.

Grand total ... The Rev. Dr. Houghton, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, makes the following acknowledgments of sums of \$100 or more:

Christ Church, Williamsport, Penn., Rev. J. H. Hopkins, D. D., paster Church of the Holy Cross, Troy, N. Y., Dr. Tucker, for the Rev. Dr. White Menaphis. Church, Sing Fing hurch, Brooklyn Heights thow's Church, Bedford, N. Y., Rev. Lea Lugu er Si, Mathow's Church, Bedford, N. Y., Rev. Les Luch of Christ Church, Tarry Jewb, N. Y. Ohrist Church, Tarry Jewb, N. Y. Ohrist Church, Christ Church, Christ Church, Christ Church, St. James's Church, New York, adult mai, Rev. C. B. Smith St. James's Church, New Haves, Conn. Church of the Bioly Titory, Brookyn, L. I. St. Lake's Church, Darline, Conn. St. Luke's Church, Darline, Conn. Ohurch of the Retorroatine, Rrocklyn. Church of the Retorroatine, Rrocklyn.

THE ROBBERIES IN WARREN COUNTY.

PRESENTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY-A SCORE OF OFFICIALS TO BE ARRAIGNED BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE BEASELEY IN DECEMBER.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 1 .- Ever since the reform Board of Chosen Freeholders began to uncover and expose the gross official frauds which have been steadily perpetrated for years by the organized band of robbers who have had control of the county finances, and especially since the arrest of the half-dozen leaders in these rescalities, everybody has been looking forward to the September term of court with interest and hope. Public sentiment had grown so strong on account of the publicity given to these disclosures by the press that a packed Grand Jury was impossible, and when the court opened two weeks ago a Grand Jury composed of the best citizens of the county listened to a strong charge by Chief-Justice Beaseley, whose circuit embraces Warren County, and retired. The large courtoom was packed, and Judge Beaseley's pointed allusions to the frauds created a gennine sensation.

On ordinary occasions the duties of the Grand Jury are concluded in two or three days at the outside. But now the jury remained in session until Friday evening and then adjourned until next week. Another week passed and another adjournment kept up the intensity of the popular interest in the grand liquest, while the hoby of the Grand Jury room remained crowded day after day with men of position and influence. Yesterday the Grand Jury came into court and were finally discharged by the Colef-Justice. Seventy-six bills of indictment, the largest uninber ever found at a simile term in the annals of the county, were presented. Of the conspirators against the county, seventeen or eightices have been indicted, besides a number of statesmen in Fhilipsburg, who have been amusing themselves at a game of embezzlement with the funds of that borough. Against some of the county freebooters as many as eight or mus separate bills have been found. Of course arrests will be speedily made, and those who cannot flot ball will be invited to enjoy the society of the flustrious are concluded in two or three days at the outside. But will be speedily made, and those who enunet first ball will be invited to enjoy the society of the flustrious Dr. Maitson in the County Jani until the December term of court, when they will all have an opportunity to wrestle with Jersey Justice, with the Chief Justice for resolve.

In wristic with Jersey Justice, with the Chief Justice for umpire.

The Democratic Convention here will now be relieved of some embarrassment. A sufficient number of the orthodox, who mays so far escaped indictment, can now be found to complete the county licket. There still trimains, however, some cause for serious apprehension. The Select Investigation Committee of the Chosen Freeholders have not yet been able to complete their labors, and when that report is finally ready to drop there will be suddenly developed a violent effort to "stand from under" on the part of many cument citizens. Therefore it behooves the Democratic Cenventors to walk very softly and circumspectly. It would be unfortunate if a candidate or two should be competied to squander the energies which he needs for the campaign in douging the report and be disabled after all.

A NOVEL SHOW AND COACHING PARTY.

An audience which uncomfortably filled the rather limited amphitheatre which W. C. Coup had provided for the display of the attractions of his Equescurriculum at Fourteenta-st, and Irving-place, was greative delighted with the unique and varied entertainment given there last evening. Mr. Coup has managed to ompass in a brief two hours' entertalument all the best features of the ordinary circus, and those who attend may be sure of not being fatigued win the tedious acts of bareback-riding and semeraultturning familiar to them and their grandfathers too. The programme of Mr. Coup's entertainment embraces none of these. It consists wholly of feats requiring intelligence by brutes and sleight-of-hand by human beings. In respect to the selection of the various entertainments offered, no one offering like exbilitions in this city has ever shown greater discrimination than Mr. Coup.

Fifth-ave, and Central Park were enlivened vesteralay by a coaching party. Mr. Coupets the owner of an English coach resembling in style Colonel Kane's "Tally Ho." Yesterday be invited a dozen gentlemen "Taily Ho." Yesterday be invited a dozen gentlemen to take seats in his coach while he drew the ribbons over a double span of spirited iron-grays. The start was made at Fourteenth-st, and Irving-place, opposite the creus tests. An experienced blower of the coach-horn gave various merry airs as the coach whired or Broadway and Fifth-ave. The complete circuit of Central Park was made, and after an exciting drive down Murray Hill the ceach stopped in front of the Hotel Brunswick at 12:30. Colonel Kane happened to be one of the speciators. Here the party partook of a collation. This coach hos been a conspicuous object in the circus procession. In the Interior it was a great eurlosity, and divided with the bronche horses and the circuinge of Napoleon III, the interest of the country people.

CIPHER NOTES.

From The New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE TRIBUNE publishes another batch of closers that the public will be auxious to have explained. The Tribune inflientes that one of the most mysterious of those blind documents, signed "Moses," was written by Manton Marbie, into of The New York World. We don't know on what ground The Tribune suspects Mr. Marbie as being "Moses," except that he bears a striking resemblance to that Hebrew in "Lordon Assurance."

From the cipher revelations being made by From the cipher revelations being made by The Trimuse, our well-known fellow-etteren, Heury Havemeyer, esq., played a very important part in the ways that were dark and the tricks that were vain in trying to buy a Presidential Elector in Florida, Oregon, south Carolina and Louisians, for Tillen. Mr. Havemeyer ought, in Justice to minself, to come forward and explain his mysterious dispatches to John F. Coyle and others. Unless he does, the general public will be likely to suspect that Henry was engaged in very discreditable business. No one who knows the genual Henry would wish to suspect him of anything of the sort.

We have wall founded convisions.

We have well founded suspicions that several We have well founded suspicions that several ambigious friends of Mr. Tilden who aspired to serve the country at European courts paid dearly for their aspirations. We trust the Tribune will keep on uncartaing the ciphas business. When it atrikes the bottom dispatch it will find that at least a dozen or more citizens of New-York City made large contributions to Tilden's barrel, all having been promised foreign appointments. A great deal of money was raised to secure that one cicetoral vote for "Qid Yaris." We infer from the cipher dispatckes in to-day's Tribune that "H. H." is one of the principal victims.

A party of Boston ladies, spending the Summer in a little town not far from the White Mountains, attended a courch fair. Wishing to appear properly interested, one of the visitors asked a manager what the proceeds were to be devoted to. "Well," was the hesitating reply, "we ain't just certain whether we'll buy an lee-cream freezer or a hearse,"—[Boston Letter to The Tannion Gazette. Taunton Gazette.

"I'll see you later," to not a new slang phrase by any means. That was what the whale said to Jonah when ther parted in mid-occan.

WAR OF THE WATCHMAKERS. ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN WATCH IM-

PORTERS. MISUNDERSTANDINGS CAUSED BY THE SPEECH OF FAVRE-PERRET-WHAT THE SWISS MANUFAC-TURERS ARE DOING TO CORRECT THEM.

The speech of Edward Favre-Perret, one of the Swiss commissioners to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in relation to the rivalry the great watchmaking industry of Switzerland -as likely to meet from the United States, had the effect for a time to increase the demand for American watches, and carried the conviction to thousands that American machinery produced a better watch, which could be sold for less money, than the cheap hand labor of Europe. This speech, in whole or in part, has probably been published in every newspaper in the English-speaking world.

In self-defence, the importers of Swi-a watches this city have formed an association for the professed purpose of embyhtening the public in regard to the relative value of watches of foreign and domestic manufacture. They say that this has been necessary to protect themselves against what they denounce as a d tion practised upon the public. Their side of the case has not heretofore been so widely heard. Substantially this is what they have to say, and it is told here solely on their responsibility. They say the speech of Favre-Perret has been so pre-

sented to the public as to convey an impression not only very different from that intended by its author, but still more remote from the truth. They say that he designed only to snow his countrymen that an industry which they had come to consider peculiarly their own had found a rival across the water which might prove dangerous to their export trade, unless they exerted themselves to multitain the supremacy they had acquired. At first it was believed that he had been induced by American manufacturers to make statements which he knew were false; this was openly hinted in a letter by Albert H. Potter, an American watch manufacturer in Geneva, Switzerland; but it is generally conceded now by those most interested in counteracting the influence of his speech that he was simply careless in his remarks, and that those remarks have been subtranslated and their meaning perverted. He himself charges this in a letter pub shed in the Journal du Locie, and says that he is totally misrepresented in the extracts which the American Watch Company has caused to be published. The importers' Association further say that these counter-statements are beginning to reach the

readers who for the last two years have heard of the immense superiority of American watches, and are causing many to look into the subject for themselves. This investigation is likely to be sharp what is represented by the foreign manufacturers as the ill success of American watch manufac-turers at the Paris Exhibition, where they have large and brilliant displays of goods. even represented that the stock of one of the American companies hus fallen very heav-ily. The stock of the other companies had previously no market value. Inquiry among importers and dealers in watches has elicited the following further statements: The claim of American manufacturers that their watches are produced by machinery, while those of foreign workmen are made by hand, is unwarranted; the most watch; but in the case of the Swiss watch the best work begins where the muchine leaves off; skilled labor steps in and creates a finished work of art. It is claimed that this perfect finish enables a Swiss watch to keep good lime for many years, while a machine-made watch, without the finish, such as those of the American companies, will suffer from friction and soon wear out. It was the opinion of all who were censulted on the subject that skilled hand labor was absolutely essential to accuracy and durability. It was also stated that there was no economy in the purchase of American watches, even if they were good timekeepers; and the claim that they can supplant the foreign watch in its own home is groundless, as is shown by the fact that foreign watches can be imported and sold, after paying a duty of 25 per cent, at less price than one of flome manufacture of the same grade. It was stated that neither Tiffany, Kirknatrick, nor Hammond, of Williamst., who were recognized as leading retailers in the trade, would keep or sell an American watch.

A gentleman at Tiffany & Company's was asked the reason why their firm had no American watches in their large collection. He answered that most of their stock was of their own manufacture at Geneva; they also sold the productions of the best monufacturers, but would sell no goods which they were unable to warrant. A watch, to be a good timekeeper, must be fluished in all its parts, as can be done only by the most skirful hand labor. "Take," he said, "the best American machine-made watch, and an ordinary Swiss watch; show them to one of our workmen, and ask him to compare them. He will answer that there is no comparison: one is a finished production, and other a crude beginning. He that Favre-Perret in his speech alluded only to a cheap watch called the "Riverside," which he termed the fifth grade, the price of which was \$25. He spoke of no other, and any comparisons which he made were between it and the cheap grades of Swiss watches. Tiffany & Company keep no cheap watches. are the opinions and expressions of those who are interested in foreign rather than American watches,

Mr. Appleton, of the American Watch Company, was asked in regard to the statements which had been made adverse to the watches made by his company. He simply denied them, and said that whatever Favre-Perret may have taken back, they had his speech, and there could be no question about his having made it, for

SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES, SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR PORRIGO WATCHES-THEIR TINISH, STYLE AND BEAUTY. AND POPULARITY IN EUROPE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Incredible though it be, it is said to be admitted that the chormons sum of \$600,000 has been spent by one American company in advertising its watches. If this company has found the expenditore of this vast sum necessary to procure a market for its goods and to influence public opinion in their favor, it certainly does not argue very fereibly in favor of the real ment of its goods. It is now very generally believed that the so-called Favy Perrut Philadelphia "Report" was influenced in some such way, though Mr. Favre was obliged later to deny, over his signature, the most of what he had said that was important, and to state further that parts of the rest of his report were garbled by the translator. It is hardly necessary to add that the company which circulated Mr. Favre's report was very careful not to print his denial and explanation, though simple justice to him required it; and that consequently comparatively few persons have ever seen the letter re terred to. The report, the explanation and the retraction have given rise to letters, statements and debates, and to much accrbity of feeling, in all of which the general public is much less interested than it is to kno now much of it all is fact and how much fletion. By the dealers, importers, jobbers and retailers of

watches, who have the means of knowing and of judging, the position is well understood; but the consumer, the really interested person, who can have no professional knowledge of the subject, who is influenced or prejudiced by representations of the exactness of which he cannot judge, and by statements which he cannot verify has a right to be better informed on a matter of so much import to him; and to him this statement of facts is specially addressed. With regard to the constantly reated boast that American watches are made wholly by machinery, and are consequently better than the Swiss, its mechanical absurdity is too apparent to really require a rejutation, especially to any one at all sequainted with Mechanics; and it involves contradictions which the American Company's "price-lists" fail entirely to explain. It is, no doubt, true that American watches are made by machines, but it is also true of all watches, and the tools by which each part is made are almost identical everywhere. In American watches the parts are left as they come from the machine, and the company claims that any attempt to finish them by hand injures them. In Switzerland, on the contrary, there are workmen who can finish the parts, and imp them. One mystery is, that if every part of the American watch is made by a mucline, and every piece so made is perfect, how a dozen qualities are made with the same machines. If the statement be true, every watch should be perfect, whereas they do not pretend that the lowest "grade" is equal to the highest, nor do they sell them at the same price. In the Swiss watches, on the other hand, the machine work being the same, the quality and price depend entirely upon the finish care and adjustment given afterward by skilful work

Much the same holds good in regard to the claim that the parts are interchangeable, facilitating repairs; and it can only be explained by the fact that the parts never having been fitted to each other, will fit as well as they ever did, which is, in effect, badly. A strong main spring makes the watch go, and the frictions inevitably reduce some, while they aggravate others, of the original nal defects. The abrasion of the edge, or wear of the cutting tools when in use, renders it impossible to pro--- ----- absolutely of the same

size for any length of time, and readjustmenta which must be constant, are fully as difficult, even if possible. It is, then, absolutely necess sary for any good result, that each piece or part shall be fitted to its place, as is done in Switzerland. Mr. Jules Jürgensen, a well-known authority, says, in a recent pamphlet on the "Use of Machines in the Manufacture of Watches": "However perfect a machine may be, it must also have the supervision of a a conscientious and skilful workman, because wear and detertoration will otherwise soon introduce defects in the products, all the more dangerous because unsuspected, and perhaps impossible to correct. Pieces of a certain size, relatively strong and solid, may, no doubt, be sufficiently well finished by a special machine; but it can-not be so with small parts, which must be fitted with perfect accuracy, and which, if not exact, ruin the whole work." This is common sense, and in accord with all mechanical experience.

With these facts it is easy to explain the action of the jury which exonerated the conductor of the train on the Pau-Handle Railroad on which fifteen persons were killed by a late accident. He stated that he ried a Waltham watch, P. S. Bartlett, No. 864,820, which had stopped before, but had been lately "fixed"--probably some "interchangeable" piece had been put inand had been set that morning, but proved to be twenty minutes slow; so that he had in reality but four minuter, instead of twenty-four, as he supposed, to reach a point safety. It may be further stated and it is susceptible of proof, that our largest retailers in the city do not look with favor on American watches, nor on their performance; and while some of them will not sell them at all, others do so only upon compulsion, when their customers demand them. The reasons for this

course are those already given. The large sums of money constantly spent in adverthong in papers all over the world have to a certain degree subsidized the public press. Thus American watches are never mentioned except with praise as unstrated as undeserved, walle the Swiss watches are as unjustly condemned and ridicaled. telluence, presumably, The London Times of August 22 mentions a new American chronomebalance, in regard to which mention The Horological Journal, of London, says, this month: "In his account of the compensation error, the const uction of the ordinary compensation balance, and indeed throughout the entire article, the writer exposes his complete ignorance of the subject upon which he preuves to instruct the readers of The Times. It adds: "That such clap-trap nonsense may serve the purpose of the drum and pipes of cheap Jack, but has beyond that no scientific or practical value." The article from The Times was reprinted here; thus the public is led to believe that ne wanderful invention has been introduced.

At a further illustration of the effects of loose statenents, which are made and not refuted, may be cited the report of a speech made lately at the West, by a high dignitary of the United States Government, in which h said : "We are now sending watches made in Illinois and in New-England to people at the foot of the Alps. who have themselves been manufacturers of watches for 300 years." His anthority for such an extraordinary statement he does not, unfortunately, quote, and some of his hearers probably believed it, though it has no foundisting in fact.

It is well known that American watches have had no success on the continent of Europe, where flatsh, styl and beauty are appreciated; and it is safe to predict that if the American watches receive an award at Paris, it will be for none of these qualities. To purchasers who through motives of patriotism, or from a too ready credulity, are contented to pay a higher price poorer article, it is useless to sent facts; it is, nevertheless, one which a simple inquiry at any of our large retail dealers will prove, that a Swiss watch, of any quality, may be bought at a price one-third, or more, less than an American one of the same quality, if such quality exists. And if any intending purchaser, or other person interested in the subject, will make such inquiry, he will be assured that every fact stated in this letter can E. D. Y. H. be substantiated.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours. Washington, Oct. 2, 1 a. m .- The barometer has generally fallen east of the Mississippi, and is lowest in the Upper Lake region, but it is high off the Middle Atlantic Coast and especially in Oregon. Colder porthwest winds prevail in the Northwest, the Southwest and the Western Lakes. Warmer southerly winds, with clear weather, prevail in the Lower Lake region. Middle States and the Ohio Valley; northeast winds continue on the South Atlantic Coast. Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, failing barometer, warmer southeast to southwest winds, and partly cloudy weather.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS: Morning Night, MAR. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 4 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Inches 30.5

The disgram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 money processing midnight. The irregular white line reprocesses the seculations of the money during these nears.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1 a. m.-The movement of the barometer during the clear and partly cloudy weather yesterday was slowly downward. The temperature was lower in the morning than on Monday, but higher in the afternoon. The amount of moisture in the air is very large.

Partly coulds or clear weather and rising temperature may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

BILLINGS'S DEFENCE CONCLUDED.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 1 .- The defence in the Billings trial rested their case at 10:15 a. m., with a reserved privilege of putting on two witnesses subsequently, upon the question of the domestic relations of Mr. and Mrs. Billings.

The presecution then commenced the introduction of The presecution then commenced the introduction of evidence in rebuttal. Three witnesses testified that Jones, the man who was fishing on the river, had told them stories differing from his testimony on the stand, one of them saying that Jones had said he heard a horse gallop up the fill after he heard the shot.

Another testified that Lansing Lockrow, the man who had his watch in his band when the shot was fired, and we aswere that it was \$145, had told him the time was \$120.

on Morey testified that Reuben Woodworth had Neison Morey testified that Reuben Woodworth had said to him the horses' tracks in the lane indicated that he must have gone down the lane at a break-neck gait.

James Benton, who lived one-half mile from Billings's, heard screams, and in five or six minutes looked at his clock and the time was 8:45.

The defence produced two witnesses formerly in the employment of Billings as to the pleasant domestic relations of the family, and then rested their case finally.

D. T. Elmer. Editor of The Schuglerville Standard, was called by the prosecution to report the efatement of George Washburne that he left no article with the witness for publication.

E. W. Town testified to at Washburn did say that he was not going to allow any or Billings's enemies to "run" the inquest, which Washburn had denice.

E. H. Steintyre testified that James Nichols told him that he and Washburn had compared time soon after the murder, and that they varied ten or fifteen minutes.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NEW-YORK.

President Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and Secretary arts took last night's Washington train for this city, and will arrive at 7:30 this morning. The President and Mrs. Hayes will have rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel where the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of where the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund will be held to-day. President Hayes and Secretary Evarts come to the city for the purpose of attending this meeting, which con-cerns a fund of \$2,100,000, ocqueathed by Mr. Peabody for the premotion of education in the Southern States. It is stated that the Presidential party will remain in this city full Taursday morning, when they intend re-turning to Washington, stopping on the way at Batti-more to make a visit of a few hours to the Maryland Institute Fair. Institute Fair.

Secretary Sherman is also expected to be in this city to-day, on business connected with the Custom House.

THE WILMINGTON CITY ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 1 .- The vote for sors and inspectors in this city to-day was as follows: Democratic, 1,539; Republican, 513; Greenbackers, 162. The Democrats have elected both assessors, and fourteen out of fifteen inspectors. In the North District, which has heretofore been strongly Republican, the Democratic candidate for assessor received 222 majority.

MONTE MADRONA, The best California story ever written, is just

begun in No. 48 of The New-York Weekly. It is full of spirited adventure, exciting contests, and has a plot which defice all guess-work, and is entrancingly interesting. Read the great sensational story of "Monte Ma-

ADDITIONAL TRADE REPORTS.

COTTON MARKETS. LEVERPOOL, Oct. 1—4:30 p. m.—The sales of Cotton to day inclinded 6,300 baies American. Futures—Uplands Low Mid-ding clause, October and November delivery, 6*22d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—5 p. m.—Cotton, futures depressed; Uplands, Low Midding clause, November and December delivery, Bligd. AUGUSTA, Oct. 1.—Cotton weak: Midding, 92,797ac.; Low

Midding, 9'ac.; Good Ordinary, 9'a@0'4c.; receipts, 1,525 baics; sales, 1,028 baics.

Baltimors. Oct. 1.—Cotton dull; Midding. 10%c.; Low Midding, 10'4c.; Good Ordinary, 9'4c.; not receipts, 14 baics; gross, 1,178 baics; exports coastwise, 406 baics; sales, 280 baics; soloners, 280 baics; soloner, 280 baics; soloner, 280 baics; coder, 2,645 baics; alea, 280 baics, 0'7c.; Good Ordinary, 10-c; not receipts, 126 baics; gross, 2,441 baics; stock, 1,200 baics.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiot and casy; Midding, 10-bc.; Low Midding, 10-bc.; Low Midding, 10-bc.; Good Ordinary, 9-c.; net receipts, 5,032 baics; sales, 1,000 baics; stock, 42,231 baics.

CINCINNAT. Oct. 1. Cotton ding. 10-bc.; Lock, 42,231 baics. Dales.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet; Midding, 104c.: Low
Midding, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 25c.; receipts, 416 baies;
shipments, 1,162 baies; sales, total, 60 baies; stock, 1,375 Bales. 5.102 Dates; sales, total, 69 Dates; stock, 1,573
GALVESTON, Oct. I.—Cotton dull, lower to sel!; Middling, 10c.; Low Middling, 19ke; Good Ordinary, 9ke; net receipts, 1,986 bales; sales, 329 bales; stock 37,940 bales.
LOUNSVILLE, Oct. I.—Cotton teady; Middling, 10kg.
MOMLE, Oct. I.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 10c.; Low Middline, 9;497-6c. Good Ordinary, nominal; pet receipts, 872 bales; exports constwise, 495 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock 8-671 bales.
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. I.—Cotton casior, fair demand; Middling, 10ke; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, nominal; net receipts, 5,609 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 17,694 bales.

net receipts, 5,699 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 17,092 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 10%c; net receipts, 2,531 bales; exports coastwise, 877 bales; sales, 392 bales; stock, 3,925 bales.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 10%c; Low Middling, 10%c; (tood Ordinary, 10%c; net receipts, 39 bales; ross, 97 bales; sales to spinners, 114 bales; stock, 2,745 bales.

Sayannan, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet: Middling, 10%c; Low Middling, 10%c; Cow Middling, 10%c; Low Middling, 2,000 bales; stock, 9,735 bales; asies, 2,000 bales; stock, 90,735 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 90,735 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 10%c; Low Middling, 9%c; Good Ordinary, 9%c; receipts, 1,627 bales; salipmonts, 1,832 bales; sales, total, 531 bales; stock, 5,618 bales.

WHAMINGTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10%c; Low Middling, 10%c; Low Middling, 10%c; Low Middling, 10%c; Low Middling, 9%c; Good Ordinary, nominal; not receipts, 69 bales; sales, 311 bales; spinners, 52 bales; stock, 5,442 bales. 5,648 baies.
WilmixGrox, Oct. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 bc.; Low
Middling, 9 bc.; Good Ordinary, nominal; not receipts, 609
baies; sales, 311 baies; spinners, 52 baies; stock, 5,442 baies. LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

RUPFALO, Oct. 1.—CATTIE—Receipts to day 1,173 head; total for week thus far 5,632 head against 34.17 head same time
last week, an increases of 6.22 head against 34.17 head same time
last week, an increases of 6.22 head against 34.17 head same time
last week an increase of 6.22 head against 34.17 head same time
last week head in the control of 6.22 head; total for
weak thus far, 5.100 head; against 7,700 head same time last
week consigned through 4 cars; market steady; offerings
s-merally good aquality; sales Earl to Good Weston Sheen,
83.60/83 90; Extra \$4.2785 12b; Canada Lambs \$4.50

Ross—Receipts 40-day, 3,400 head; total for week thus for,
14.375 head, seninal 12,765 head sime time last week; consigned through 63 cars; quotations down; offerings mainly
Fair to Medium quality, only light proposition of choice stock;
sales, Yorkets, Fair to Beet, \$3.460 sps 65; Heavy, \$3.40

CHEAGO, Oct. 1.—The Drovers' Journal reports; HOGS—
Receipts, 13,0-0 head; shipments, 5,500 head; market steady
and firm; Choice Heavy, \$3.70253 90; Prir to Good do,
\$3.50283 90; Light, \$3.40284 sps 90; Prir to Good do,
\$3.50283 90; Light, \$3.40284 sps 90; Prir to Good do,
\$3.50283 90; Light, \$3.40284 sps 90; Prir to Good do,
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\$3.50283 90; Light, \$3.40285 sps 90; Prir to Good do,
\$3.50285 90; Brir to Good do,
\$3.50285 90; Bri

cartiage receipts, 3,000 head; salvage 65; Texans, \$2 30.0 \$3.25

SHEEP—Receipts, 660 head; market strong, at \$3.50.2\$4 10.

FAST IMPRITY, Perm., Oct 1—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday lists, 2,444 head of through and 2,057 head of local; total for eight days ending to-day, 3,604 head of through and 3,508 head of through and 3,509 head; total for eight days and y sterday, at a sight advance, though the bulk of the effectings are mostly Common. Country and lecal butchers were the only buyers on hand as yet; Best, none on the market; Medinu to Good \$4.50284 75; Common to Fair, \$3.76324 30; Stockers scarce at \$3.633 60.

HOSS—Receipts, 6,710 head; total for eight days ending to-day, 17,105 head; Yorkers, \$3.40283 65; Phitadelphias, \$3.90.284 25; Sec. 15.503—15.000 head; selling at \$3.25684 55.

ST. LOUIS, 6.68 35; Baltimores and Rosions, \$3.50283 45; Sr. LOUIS, 6.28 35; Baltimores and Rosions, \$3.50283 45.

Salvage, \$1.500 head; shipments, 135 head.

CATTLE—Supply light, and entirely of Common to Fair Butchers' and Unical shipments, 135 head.

Sheep—Quiet and unchanged, little doing; Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 135 head.

Hie, lads and lassies! hie away! Nor brook a single hour's delay.
If you would carry in your menth
White teeth, and doors of the South.
Haste, havie, and buy a single font
Of the unrivaled Sozoboxt.

MARRIED.

LAWRENCE-STANTON-At Tenady, N. J., October 2, by the Rev. Charles H. Bolderin, of Mc Hord, Mass. Frank En-gene Lawrence, of Council Blairs, Iows, to Margaret En-ingsion, daughter of Henry B. and Ellsabeth Cady Stanton. Ingaton, daughter of Henry B. and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
MILIFAU—MANNING—October I. in Brooklyn, at the rest
dence of the bride's stater, Mrs. E. L. Milhan, by the Rev. J
Fransioti, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, John J
Milhan, M. D., of New York, Inte Surgeon and Brevet Briga
dier General U. S. A., to Kate Louise, daughter of the late John Manning, of New-York,

MONTGOMERY—COE-OR Tuesday, October 1, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, Englewood Crifs, N. J., by the Rev. H. M. Booth, Richard Malcolm Montgomery, of Brooklyh, L. L., 10 Alice S., daughter of George S. Coe, esq.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED

BAYLEY On Sunday, September 29, at Irvington, N. J., Catherine Rayley, widow of Richard Sayley, and daughter of the late Heary White, in the 92d year of her age. Puners at Trichity Church, Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, October 3, at 2 o'clock c. m. Interment at the family vanit on the Van Cortlandt place, Kinesbridge, on Friday.

Kinesbridge, on Friday.

ERVING - At Maoursing Island, Rye, N. Y., on Sunday. 29th Inst., Frances Shirley, daughter of John and Cornelia Van Renselaer Erving, aged 10 months.

PAUNTAIN—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, September 29, after a short filness, William F. Fauntain, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully uvited to attend the funeral services at Alfan Street Methodiat Church, New-York, on Thursday, October 3, at 1 o'clock.

FORD—At Tremont, October 1, William Ford, aged 69 years 2 months and 6 days.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's papers.

HOWELL-On Monday, September 30, 1878, Lydia H., wife

2 months and 6 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HOWELL—On Monday, September 30, 1878, Lydia H., wife of Charles J. Howell, aced 74 years 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 38 West 38th-st., on Thursday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Boston papers please copy.

HUSSEY-At Peckschill, on Monday, September 30, after a lingering illness. Margaret Clapp, widow of the late George F. sinsay, in the 52d year of her age.

Belatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 10:30 a. m., on Thursday, October 3, from her late residence in Peckskill.

JOYNES—On the night of September 30, at the house of her brother-in-law, the Rev. D. M. Fackler, Maria Stringer, 2 widow of Colonel Levin S. Joynes, of Virginia, in her 82d year.

year. nueral at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. No flowers.
Norfolk and Baltimore papers please copy. KENT-On September 29, 1878, Dr. Ridley Kent, of Pater peral at residence, on Wednesday, October 2, at 2 o'clock

Finderal at residence, on wednesday, October 2, at 2 o'clock.

KINGBURY—At Amnerst, Mass, September 28, the Roy.

Howard Kingsbury, Paster of the First Congregational
Church, and son of O. R. Kingsbury, of the city

Finneral services at Amherit at 4 p. n., Tuesday,

Internent in Trinity Complety, New-York on Wednesday,

upon arrival of train due at 4.20 h. m., at Grand Central Do-

pot.

ROSS-On the 1st inst., Luiu, infant dangher of Samuei P. and Luthera Ross, aged S months and 26 days.

Funeral services this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 70 Willoughby avec. Brooklyn.

VAN INGEN-In Brooklyn, Tuesday, October I, Louise Verplanck, daughter of the late Harmanns S. Van Ingen.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 27 Strong-place, Brooklyn, Friday October 4 at 2 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers. send flowers.

WYLIE—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, September 29
of Bright's disease, George Norsworthy, only child of
George S. and Christina Sharp Wylie, aged 3 years and 23

George S. and Christina Sharp Wylie, aged 3 years and 22 days, and the residence of his parents, Englewood, of Westnesday, October 2, at 11 o'clock. Westnesday, October 2, at 12 o'clock.

Special Notices.

Books. Books.
BOOKS.
BOOKS.
BOOKS.
Sell on WEDNESDAY and 49 Liberty.st.,
Sell on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
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